



19 CROSBY DRIVE
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C-583-1-0-148
January 18, 1990

**Final Screening Site Inspection Letter Report
Dip N' Strip
Coventry, Connecticut**

**TDD No. F1-8811-18
REFERENCE No. \$375CT\$1\$1
CERCLIS No. CTD065519258**

INTRODUCTION

The NUS Field Investigation Team (NUS/FIT) was requested by the Region 1 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Waste Management Division to perform a Screening Site Inspection of the Dip N' Strip facility in Coventry, Connecticut. All tasks were conducted in accordance with Technical Directive Document (TDD) No. F1-8811-18, which was issued to NUS/FIT on February 2, 1989. The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT DEP) performed a Preliminary Assessment of this property in May 1984. On the basis of the information provided in this Preliminary Assessment, the Dip N' Strip Screening Site Inspection was initiated.

Background information used in the generation of this report was obtained through file searches conducted at the CT DEP and at the EPA. Information was also collected during the onsite reconnaissance, and soil and tap water sampling activities.

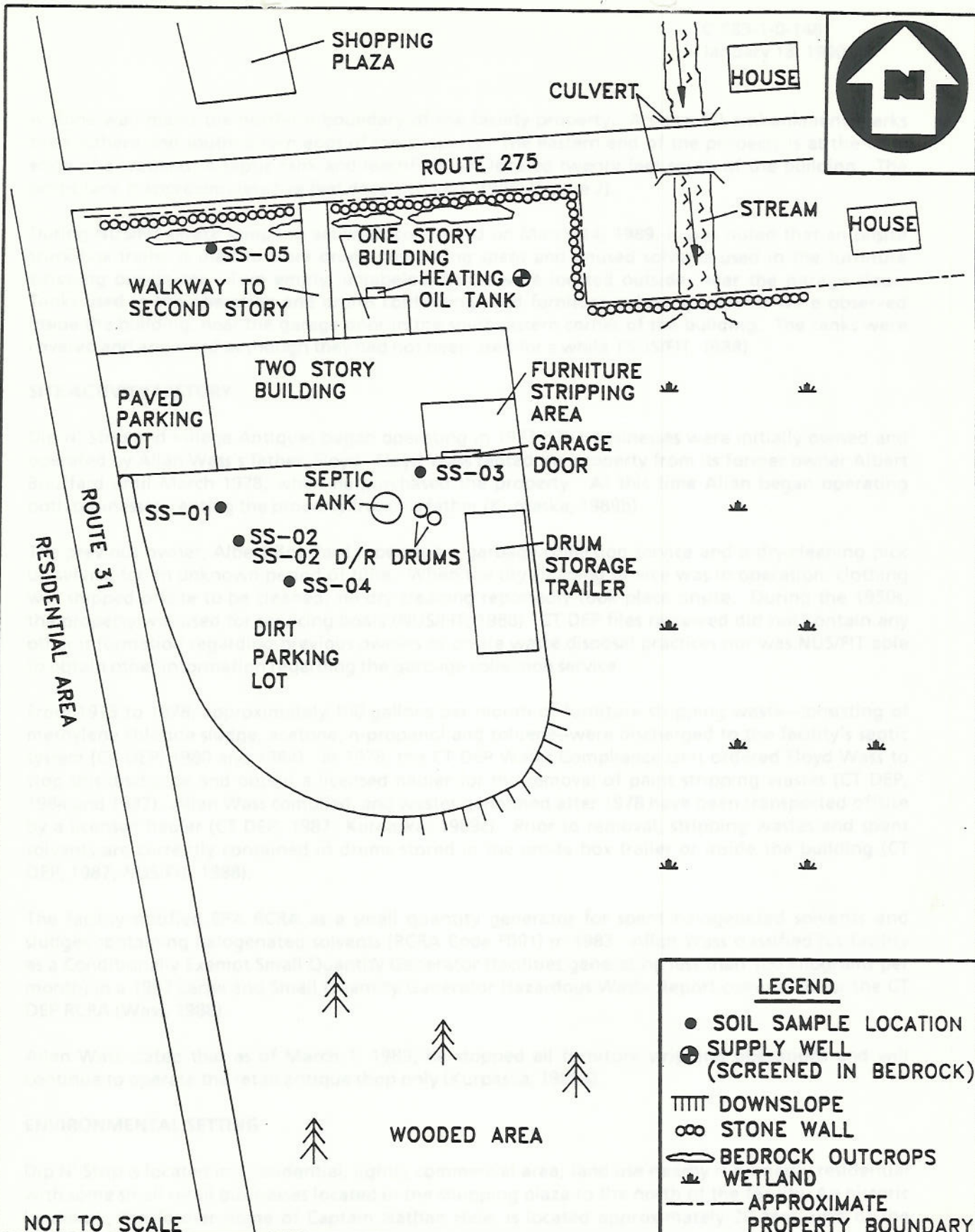
This package follows guidelines developed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, commonly referred to as Superfund. However, these documents do not necessarily fulfill the requirements of other EPA regulations such as those under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or other federal, state, or local regulations. Screening Site Inspections are intended to provide a preliminary screening of sites to facilitate EPA's assignment of site priorities. They are limited efforts and are not intended to supersede more detailed investigations.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Dip N' Strip is located at 1340 Main Street (Route 31) in Coventry, Connecticut, at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Routes 31 and 275 (Figure 1). The facility consists of a two story building on approximately three acres of land. The building is used for a retail antique and furniture stripping shop. The retail antique business is called "Village Antiques"; the furniture stripping portion of the business is called "Dip N' Strip". Both businesses are currently owned and operated by Allen Wass (NUS/FIT, 1988; CT DEP, 1980).

Furniture stripping operations took place at Dip N' Strip on the first floor in the southeastern corner of the building near the garage door (Figure 2). The remaining areas of the building are used to display antiques for retail sale (NUS/FIT, 1988).

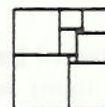
Dip N' Strip is located in a residential area in the center of Coventry. Private residences are located on adjacent properties to the northeast, east and south of the property (Figure 2). A gas station is located to the northwest and a shopping center to the north (NUS/FIT, 1988). Allan Wass mentioned that this gas station reportedly had some leaking underground storage tanks. He said the station replaced the underground tanks and had water from the private well at the station sampled. Samples were reportedly "clean" (NUS/FIT, 1988). NUS/FIT was unable to obtain this data.



NOT TO SCALE

SITE SKETCH
DIP N° STRIP
COVENTRY, CONNECTICUT

- LEGEND
- SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
 - ⊙ SUPPLY WELL (SCREENED IN BEDROCK)
 - TTTT DOWNSLOPE
 - oo STONE WALL
 - ~ BEDROCK OUTCROPS
 - ☙ WETLAND
 - APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY



NUS
CORPORATION

FIGURE 2

wetland located adjacent to the facility to the east; onsite surface water drains southeastward/eastward into this wetland (Figure 2). The wetland drains into Mill Brook approximately 500 feet downstream of the facility (Figure 1). Mill Brook is a Class Bc surface water body, indicating that it has designated uses that include recreational use, fish and wildlife habitat, agricultural use and industrial supply and other legitimate uses including navigation. Mill Brook is utilized by cold water fisheries (Zimmerman, 1989). Mill Brook flows southeastward and joins the Willimantic River, approximately 2.2 miles downstream of the site. The Willimantic River joins the Natchaug River to form the Shetucket River approximately 9.2 miles downstream of the site (USGS, 1970; 1983a; 1984a). The Willimantic and Shetucket Rivers are mainly used for recreational fishing and canoeing. Both rivers are stocked with trout and small mouthed bass. Some areas of the river are used for hunting water fowl. There are no known drinking water intakes within fifteen miles downstream of the facility along these rivers (Kurpaska, 1989d). Available information did not indicate any use for the Mill Brook other than drainage. Wangumbaug Lake, located 900 feet west and upslope of the facility, is used for boating (USGS, 1983a).

According to the Natural Resources Center of the CT DEP, "no Federally Endangered and Threatened Species occur" within four miles of Dip N' Strip. However, there are a few species within this radius that the CT DEP considers "Species of Special Concern". They are listed in Table 1 (Murray, 1989).

Surficial material underlying the site is mapped as glacial till (Stone, et al., 1985). Soil borings during NUS/FIT sampling activities indicated that the overburden underlying the site consists mainly of silt, medium to coarse sand, and gravel to a depth of three feet--this is characteristic of some tills (NUS/FIT, 1988 and Stone et al, 1985). The presence of bedrock outcrops at the north end of the site indicates that overburden thickness in this area is thin, ranging from zero to ten feet below ground surface. At the southern portion of the site, a two to six foot layer of artificial fill overlies the till (NUS/FIT, 1988).

A normal fault trends northeast beneath the middle of the Dip N' Strip property. Bedrock on the southeast side of this fault is mapped as intrusive Canterbury gneiss which is a quartz-oligoclase-biotite- muscovite-garnet-granodiorite gneiss. Bedrock at the northwest end of the site is mapped as quartz-oligoclase-biotite-muscovite gneiss interlayered with biotite schist and amphibolite of the Tatnic Hill Formation, Yantic Member. Outcrops noted onsite were biotite schist and amphibolite (Fahey and Pease, 1977; NUS/FIT, 1988). Both bedrock units are well foliated and fractured, and the fractures in the bedrock are able to yield groundwater (Fahey and Pease, 1977; NUS/FIT, 1988). Presuming that the water table surface mimics local topography, groundwater flow would be to the east-southeast in the vicinity of the facility.

The facility uses a well screened in bedrock for a bathroom water supply; this water is occasionally used for drinking purposes (NUS/FIT, 1988). The groundwater at the facility is classified as GB/GA, described as groundwater known or presumed to be contaminated due to existing activities which pose a threat to groundwater quality (Zimmerman, 1989).

Coventry residents receive their drinking water supply from a small municipal supply system, several private water companies, and private wells. South Coventry Water Supply Company owns four wells located within one mile of the facility, which served 500 Coventry residents in 1986 (Figure 1). Two of these wells are located 260 feet southwest of the facility and the two others are located 4,200 feet southeast of the facility. The screen interval of these wells was not found in the reference material. Three of the four wells are currently in operation. The fourth well is not being used due to an abundance of water supplied by the other three wells (Montembeau, 1989a). The groundwater within the area of influence of these wells is classified by the CT DEP as Class GAA, indicating that the groundwater is an existing or planned public drinking water supply. The groundwater is presumed to be suitable for direct human consumption, without water treatment (Zimmerman, 1989).

Other towns located within four miles of the facility are Columbia and Mansfield, Connecticut. A total of 42 wells owned by 21 private water companies are located within four miles of the facility.

These wells serve housing developments and apartments in the towns of Coventry, Mansfield and Columbia. Fourteen of these companies served a population of 2,280 in 1986. Available information did not indicate the population served by the seven other companies. Table 2 summarizes the locations and populations served by these wells (CT DEP, 1982 and 1986).

Public water systems in the towns of Columbia, Coventry, and Mansfield served a combined total population of 20,061 in 1986. Columbia's public water supply system consists of three private water company wells, which served a total population of 170 in 1986. One of these three wells (Woodland Terrace Association) is located within four miles of the facility (Table 2). Mansfield's public water supply system consists of 22 private water systems and two state operated water systems, which served a total population of 16,950 in 1986. The remaining 13,739 residents of these towns relied on private wells for a drinking water supply in 1986. Some of these wells may be within four miles of the facility (CT DEP, 1982; 1986; USGS, 1970; 1983a; 1983b; 1984a; and 1984b).

RESULTS

A tap water sample was collected from the facility's bathroom sink by the Connecticut Department of Health Services (CT DOH) on October 29, 1981. Analysis of this sample indicated 43 parts per billion (ppb) of methylene chloride (CT DEP, 1987).

NUS/FIT personnel collected onsite tap water and soil samples on March 14, 1989. A total of six soil samples, including one replicate/ duplicate (from location SS-02R/D; duplicate for inorganic analysis and replicate for volatile organic compound analysis), and one blank for volatile organic compound analysis were collected. Soil was sampled from four locations at depths of two to three feet, downslope of the septic tank leach field in order to determine if wastes disposed of into the septic tank have migrated to the soil. One shallow soil sample--from location SS-03--was collected near the garage door to the furniture stripping area from a depth of 3 to 6 inches, to determine if surface soils had been contaminated from accidental spillage (Figure 2).

Two tap water samples, including the replicate, were collected from the facility's bathroom sink in order to obtain current data for groundwater quality onsite. The aqueous samples collected for inorganic analysis were field filtered. A field blank consisting of deionized water from the EPA New England Regional Laboratory was collected, handled, and analyzed the same as the tap water sample and replicate. All samples were collected in accordance with procedures outlined in the Task Work Plan dated October 27, 1988. There were no sustained readings above background registered on the HNu Photoionization Detector or the Victoreen radiation meter during soil and sediment sampling. A summary of all samples collected by NUS/FIT is shown in Table 3.

All samples were analyzed at a Contract Laboratory Program laboratory for the presence of volatile organic compounds and inorganic elements. Lower detection limits were requested for methylene chloride, since this common lab contaminant was used onsite and had been detected in the tap water sample collected by CT DOH. Lower detection limits were also requested for the tap water samples. The analytical results are presented in Tables 1 through 4 in Appendix A. The detection limits are found in Tables 5 through 6 in Appendix B.

TABLE 1
SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN
WITHIN FOUR MILES OF DIP N' STRIP

Hemicarpha micrantha, sedge

Passerculus sandwichensis, savannah sparrow

Gaylussacia dumosa, dwarf huckleberry

Physa vernalis, fresh water snail

Cypripedium reginae, showy lady-slipper

Cyrinophilus porphyriticus *

Fossaria exigua *

Corollorhiza trifida, early coral root

Castilleja coccinea, indian paint-brush

Scleria pauciflora var carolina, nut rush

Orontium aquaticum, golden club

* Reference did not include common names.

(Murray, 1989)

TABLE 2
WATER SUPPLY WELLS WITHIN FOUR MILES OF DIP N' STRIP

<u>Water Company</u>	<u>Number of Wells</u>	<u>Location Relative to Facility</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Population Served (if determined)</u>
Woodland Terrace	1	4 miles S	Columbia	52
Lakeview Terrace	4	1 mile SW	Coventry	ND
Lakewood Heights	4	1 mile WSW	Coventry	210
Reynolds Drive Supply	1	1.7 miles WSW	Coventry	ND
Coventry Housing Authority	1	0.8 miles NNW	Coventry	ND
Nathan Hale Heights	2	1.5 miles SSE	Coventry	160
East View Acres	2	3.3 miles N	Mansfield	69
Lindsay Supply	1	3.5 miles N	Mansfield	ND
Valley Mobile Home Park	1	4 miles N	Mansfield	ND
Renwood Apartments	3	4 miles NNE	Mansfield	190
Clubhouse Apartments	2	3.7 miles NNE	Mansfield	132
Hunting Lodge Apartments	1	3.5 miles NNE	Mansfield	94
Hollinko Apartments	2	3.5 miles NE	Mansfield	ND
Carriage House Apartments	1	3 miles NE	Mansfield	192
Orchard Acres	4	3.4 miles NE	Mansfield	264
Knollwood Acres Apartments	3	3.5 miles NE	Mansfield	320
Birchwood Heights	3	4 miles E	Mansfield	72

TABLE 2 (cont.)
WATER SUPPLY WELLS WITHIN FOUR MILES OF DIP N' STRIP

<u>Water Company</u>	<u>Number of Wells</u>	<u>Location Relative to Facility</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Population Served (if determined)</u>
College Park Condominiums	1	2.7 miles E	Mansfield	ND
Maplewood Apartments	2	4 miles E	Mansfield	204
Burkamp Mobile Park	2	2.3 Miles SE	Mansfield	38
Mansfield Training School (State Owned)	3	3.2 miles NNW	Mansfield	705

ND = Not determined.

TABLE 3
SAMPLE SUMMARY
DIP N' STRIP

Tap water and soil samples collected by NUS/FIT on March 14, 1989.

<u>Sample Location/ Sample Card Number</u>	<u>Traffic Report Nos*.</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Sample Source</u>
Soil Samples:			
SS-01 21500	AP221 MAL095	grab; 2 feet deep	Collected S5W and 30 feet from southwest corner of building.
SS-02 21501	AP222 MAL097	composite 3 feet deep	Collected S14E and 39 feet from southwest corner of building.
SS-02D/R 21502	AP223 MAL097	composite (VOA grab) 3 feet deep	Replicate of SS-02 for VOC** analysis. Duplicate of SS-02 for inorganic analysis.
SS-03 21503	AP224 MAL098	grab; 3 to 6 inches deep	Collected 11 feet south of west end of garage door.
SS-04 21504	AP225 MAL099	grab; 3 feet deep	Collected S32E and 51 feet from southwest corner of building
SS-05 21505	AP226 MAL100	grab; 2 feet deep	Background, collected N45W and 21 feet from northwest corner of one story building.
SS-06 21506	AP227	grab	Trip blank for VOC** analysis from NUS/FIT.

DIP N' STRIP

Tap water and soil samples collected by NUS/FIT on March 14, 1989.

<u>Sample Location/ Sample Card Number</u>	<u>Traffic Report Nos*</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Sample Source</u>
Tap Water Samples:			
GW-01 21507	AP228 MAL145	grab; field filtered***	Tap water sample collected from bathroom sink of facility building.
GW-01R 21508	AP229 MAL146	grab; field filtered***	Replicate of GW-01.
GW-02 1509	AP230 MAL147	grab; field filtered***	Field blank from 2 EPA's New England Regional Laboratory.

* Number on top is the organic traffic report number. Number on bottom is the inorganic traffic report number.

** VOC = Volatile Organic Compound.

*** Only the inorganic aqueous samples were filtered.

Note that sample results qualified by a "J" on the tables are considered approximate due to limitations identified during the quality control review. In addition, organic sample results reported at concentrations below detection limits and confirmed by mass spectrometry are qualified by a "J" and considered approximate.

Soil Samples:

There were no volatile organic compounds detected in the background sample collected from location SS-05. Acetone and 2-butanone were the only volatile organic compounds detected in onsite soil samples at concentrations greater than three times the background sample detection limits (Appendix A, Table 1). Both contaminants were present only in the sample from location SS-04. Acetone was detected at 69 parts per billion (ppb), approximately 35 times the background sample detection limit, and 2-butanone was detected at 16J ppb, approximately eight times the background sample detection limit.

Three inorganic elements were detected in the sample from location SS-03 at concentrations greater than three times those detected in the background sample from location SS-05 (Appendix A, Table 2). These elements are barium (2,890J parts per million (ppm); 45 times the background concentration), lead (4,540 ppm; 405 times the background concentration), and zinc (1,450J ppm; 36 times the background concentration). Additionally, cadmium (2.1 ppm), mercury (3.3J ppm), selenium (0.35J ppm), and silver (0.99 ppm) were detected in the sample from location SS-03 and not detected in the sample from the background location. The greatest number of elements (19) were detected in the sample from location SS-03.

Lead was also detected at concentrations three times those found in the background location, in the samples from locations SS-01, SS-02, and SS-02R.

Tap Water Samples:

Methylene chloride was detected in both tap water samples at concentrations of 1.3J and 2.3J ppb, approximately three times and five times the concentration detected in the blank sample, respectively (Appendix A, Table 3). There is no Maximum Contaminant Level for methylene chloride; however, the Connecticut Department of Health Services Action level for methylene chloride in drinking water is 25 ppb (Zimmerman, 1989).

Inorganic elements detected in the tap water samples included: calcium, copper, magnesium, potassium, and sodium (Appendix A, Table 4). Copper was detected in the tap water samples at concentrations of 43.8 ppb and 50.0 ppb, seven and nine times the concentration detected in the blank sample. There are no Maximum Contaminant Levels for these inorganic elements. The concentration of sodium detected was approximately three times greater than the Department of Health Services Maximum Permissible Level for sodium in drinking water. The Coventry Health Director and Health Department were notified of the results (Zimmerman, 1989).

According to the Connecticut Department of Health Services, lead and sodium were detected at concentrations greater than the Connecticut State Action Levels in groundwater samples collected from the South Coventry Water Supply Company wells during a sampling round conducted April 6, 1989. No volatile organic compounds were detected (Montembeau 1989b).

SUMMARY

Dip N' Strip is located at 1340 Main Street (Route 31) in a residential area of Coventry, Connecticut. The facility consists of a two story building on approximately three acres of land. The building is used

as a retail antique shop and as a furniture stripping shop. Both businesses are currently owned and operated by Allan Wass.

Furniture stripping operations took place between 1973 and March of 1989. From 1973 to 1978, approximately 100 gallons per month of furniture stripping waste consisting of methylene chloride sludge, acetone, n-propanol, and toluene were discharged to the facility's septic system. In 1978, the CT DEP ordered the owner of the facility to stop the discharge and obtain a licensed hauler for the removal of the paint stripping wastes. The stripping wastes and the spent solvents are currently stored in drums onsite prior to removal.

NUS/FIT personnel collected three aqueous and six soil samples on March 14, 1989. Volatile organic compounds were detected in onsite soil samples at concentrations ranging from three times the background detection limit to 35 times the background detection limit. Inorganic elements were detected in onsite soil samples at concentrations ranging from three times the background concentration to four hundred times the background concentration. Inorganic elements were also detected in a tap water sample obtained from an onsite well.


Volatile organic compounds detected onsite included acetone, 2-butanone, and methylene chloride. Acetone and 2-butanone were detected in the sample from location SS-04, which is located downslope of the septic tank and leachfield. Methylene chloride was detected in the tap water sample.

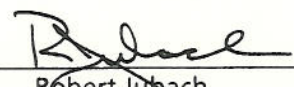
Inorganic elements detected in the soil samples at concentrations ranging from three times the background concentration to four hundred times the background concentration include barium, lead, zinc, cadmium, mercury, selenium, and silver. The greatest number of elements were detected in the sample from location SS-03, which is located near a garage door leading to the furniture stripping area of the building. Additionally, copper, calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium were detected in the tap water sample. Inorganic elements were not reported to have been used during onsite activities; however, it is likely that the company stripped furniture containing heavy metal pigments.

The nearest groundwater users are the Dip N' Strip personnel who drink water from a well located on the property. It is unknown by NUS/FIT whether any other private wells in the immediate area of Dip N' Strip have ever been tested. The nearest municipal wells are maintained by the South Coventry Water Supply Company. They are located 260 feet southwest of the Dip N' Strip property. The wells served approximately 500 Coventry residents in 1986.

Due to the presence of volatile organic compounds and inorganic elements detected in onsite soil and tap water samples, and the proximity of private and municipal water wells to the facility, NUS/FIT recommends that a Listing Site Inspection be performed at the Dip N' Strip facility.

Submitted By:


Michael I. Montembeau
Project Manager

Approval: 
Robert Jubach
FIT Office Manager

MIM:mah

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APPENDIX A
NUS/FIT
ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Table 1	CLP Volatile Organic Analysis Soil Analytical Results
Table 2	CLP Inorganic Analysis Soil Analytical Results
Table 3	CLP Volatile Organic Analysis Tap Water Analytical Results and Quantitation Limits
Table 4	CLP Inorganic Analysis Tap Water Analytical Results and Detection Limits

TABLE 1 Page 1 of 1

DIP 'N' STRIP
March 14, 1989
CLP VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSIS
CASE NO. 11593, SDG NO. AP221
SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS (ug/Kg)

Sample Location	SS-01	SS-02	SS-02R	SS-03	SS-04	SS-05	SS-06	
Sample Number	AP221	AP222	AP223	AP224	AP225	AP226	AP227	
Traffic Report Number	21500	21501	21502	21503	21504	21505	21506	
Remarks			Replicate			Background	Blank	
Sampling Date	3-14-89	3-14-89	3-14-89	3-14-89	3-14-89	3-14-89	3-14-89	
Analysis Date	3-22-89	3-22-89	3-22-89	3-23-89	3-22-89	3-22-89	3-22-89	
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND								
Chloromethane								
Bromomethane								
Vinyl Chloride								
Chloroethane								
Methylene Chloride								
Acetone								
Carbon Disulfide								
1,1-Dichloroethene								
1,1-Dichloroethane								
1,2-Dichloroethene (Total)								
Chloroform								
1,2-Dichloroethane								
2-Butanone								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane								
Carbon Tetrachloride								
Vinyl Acetate								
Bromodichloromethane								
1,2-Dichloropropane								
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene								
Trichloroethene								
Dibromochloromethane								
1,1,2-Trichloroethane								
Benzene								
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene								
Bromoform								
4-Methyl-2-pentanone								
2-Hexanone								
Tetrachloroethene								
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane								
Toluene								
Chlorobenzene								
Ethylbenzene								
Styrene								
Xylene (Total)			1					
Total VOC Concentration (ug/Kg)			1		85J		4 22	

A blank space indicates the volatile organic compound (VOC) was not detected.

J Quantitation is approximate due to limitations identified during the quality control review.

Sample Quantitation Limits for the compounds listed above are reported in Appendix B Table 5.

TABLE 2 Page 1 of 1
DIP N STRIP
MARCH 14, 1989
CLP INORGANIC ANALYSIS
Case No. 11593, SDG NO. MAL095
SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS
(mg/Kg)

Sample Location	SS-01	SS-02	SS-02R	SS-03	SS-04	SS-05		
Sample Number	21500	21501	21502	21503	21504	21505		
Traffic Report Number	MAL095	MAL096	MAL097	MAL098	MAL099	MAL100		
Remarks			REPLICATE			BACKGROUND		
Inorganic Elements								
Aluminum	10900	8760	9100	10900	10600	17500		
Antimony			1.7		11.9J	10.9J		
Arsenic			50.2J		1.9	5.6		
Barium	49.9J	48.60J		2890J	42.6J	64.6J		
Beryllium								
Cadmium								
Calcium	1190	2010	1880	2.1	1970	R		
Chromium	18.5	16.2	16.5	2700	18.3	1170		
Cobalt		5.9	5.4	74.8	4.3	35.1J		
Copper	22.3	20.7	17.2	9.1	12	10.3		
Iron	13200	11600	11800	49.7	12	26.1J		
Lead	38.6	38.9	37.9	19700	11100	21900		
Magnesium	3180	2570	2720	4540	23.3	11.2		
Manganese	145	174	166	3220	2640	6400		
Mercury				239	141	212J		
Nickel	10.3	9.2	10	3.3J				
Potassium	1870	1320	1610	11.9	11.2	19.1		
Selenium				1700	1020	3740		
Silver				0.35J				
Sodium	274	152	130	0.99	165	103		
Thallium				118				
Vanadium	26.4	21.8	23	28.1	26	44.4		
Zinc	36.4J	37.2J	41.8J	1450J	26.2J	40.8J		
Cyanide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		

NOTE:

A blank space indicates the element was not detected.
F Furnace
P ICP/Flame AA
CV Cold Vapor
C Colorimetric

J Quantitation is approximate due to limitations identified in the quality control review.

R Value is rejected.

NA Not Analyzed

Sample Detection Limits for the elements listed above are reported in Appendix B Table 6.

TABLE 3 Page 1 of 1
DIP 'N' STRIP
March 14, 1989
CLP VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSIS
CASE NO. 11593, SDG NO. AP221
GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS (ug/L)

Sample Location	GW-01	GW-01R	GW-02				
Sample Number	AP228	AP229	AP230				
Traffic Report Number	21507	21508	21509				
Remarks		Replicate	Blank				
Sampling Date	3-14-89	3-14-89	3-14-89				
Analysis Date	3-21-89	3-21-89	3-21-89				
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND	CRQL						
Chloromethane	10						
Bromomethane	10						
Vinyl Chloride	10						
Chloroethane	10						
Methylene Chloride	5						
Acetone	10						
Carbon Disulfide	5						
1,1-Dichloroethane	5						
1,1-Dichloroethane	5						
1,2-Dichloroethane (Total)	5						
Chloroform	5						
1,2-Dichloroethane	5						
2-Butanone	10						
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5						
Carbon Tetrachloride	5						
Vinyl Acetate	10						
Bromodichloromethane	5						
1,2-Dichloropropane	5						
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5						
Trichloroethene	5						
Dibromochloromethane	5						
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5						
Benzene	5						
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5						
Bromoform	5						
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	10						
2-Hexanone	10						
Tetrachloroethene	5						
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5						
Toluene	5						
Chlorobenzene	5						
Ethylbenzene	5						
Styrene	5						
Xylene (Total)	5						
Total VOC concentration (ug/L)							

J A blank space indicates the volatile organic compound (VOC) was not detected.
Quantitation is approximate due to limitations identified during the quality control review.

CRQL Contract Required Quantitation Limit

TABLE 4 Page 1 of 1
 DIP N STRIP
 MARCH 14, 1989
 CLP INORGANIC ANALYSIS
 CASE NO. 11593, SDG NO. MAL095
 TAP WATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS
 (ug/L)

Sample Location	GW-01	GW-01R	GW-02			
Sample Number	21507	21508	21509			
Traffic Report Number	MAL145	MAL146	MAL147			
Remarks		REPLICATE	BLANK			
Inorganic Elements						
Aluminum						
Antimony						
Arsenic						
Barium						
Beryllium						
Cadmium						
Calcium						
Chromium						
Cobalt						
Copper						
Iron						
Lead						
Magnesium						
Manganese						
Mercury						
Nickel						
Potassium						
Selenium						
Silver						
Sodium						
Thallium						
Vanadium						
Zinc						
Cyanide						

NOTE: A blank space indicates the element was not detected.
 J Quantitation is approximate due to limitations identified in the quality control review.
 UJ Detection limit is approximate due to limitations identified during the quality control review.
 NA Not Analyzed
 U Revised sample detection limit

APPENDIX B

NUS/FIT

DETECTION LIMITS, QUANTITATION LIMITS, AND ACTION LIMITS

Table 5	CLP Volatile Organic Analysis Soil Sample Quantitation Limits
Table 6	CLP Inorganic Analysis Soil Sample Detection Limits

TABLE 5 Page 1 of 1
DIP 'N' STRIP
March 14, 1989
CLP VOLATILE ORGANIC ANALYSIS
CASE NO. 11593, SDG NO. AP221
SOIL SAMPLE QUANTITATION LIMITS (ug/kg)

Sample Location	SS-01	SS-02	SS-02R	SS-03	SS-04	SS-05	SS-06
Sample Number	AP221	AP222	AP223	AP224	AP225	AP226	AP227
Traffic Report Number	21500	21501	21502	21503	21504	21505	21506
Remarks			Replicate			Background	Blank
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND							
Chloromethane	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Bromomethane	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Ethyl Chloride	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Chloroethane	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
1,1-Dichloroethane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	7	2	2	3	2	2	2
Acetone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carbon Disulfide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1,1-Dichloroethene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1,2-Dichloroethene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(Total)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chloroform	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2-Dichloroethane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2-Dichloroethene	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Butanone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1,1-Trichloroethane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carbon Tetrachloride	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ethyl Acetate	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Bromodichloromethane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2-Dichloropropane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Is-1,3-Dichloropropene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trichloroethene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bromochloromethane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1,2-Trichloroethane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Benzene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bromoform	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Methyl-2-pentanone	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Hexanone	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Tetrachloroethene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Styrene	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Chlorobenzene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ethylbenzene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Isoprene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Styrene (Total)	3	1	5	1	1	1	1

TABLE 6 Page 1 of 1
DIP N STRIP
MARCH 14, 1989
CLP INORGANIC ANALYSIS
CASE NO. 11593, SOG. NO. MAL095
SOIL SAMPLE DETECTION LIMITS
(mg/Kg)

Sample Location	SS-01	SS-02	SS-02R	SS-03	SS-04	SS-05			
Sample Number	21500	21501	21502	21503	21504	21505			
Traffic Report Number	MAL095	MAL096	MAL097	MAL098	MAL099	MAL100			
Remarks			REPLICATE			BACKGROUND			
Percent Solids	87.8%	91.9%	90.8%	82.8%	89.3%	91.4%			
Inorganic Elements									
Aluminum	28.5	27.1	27.5	30.2	28.0	27.4			
Antimony	9.1UJ	8.7UJ	8.8UJ	9.7UJ	9.0UJ	8.8UJ			
Arsenic	0.3UJ	0.2UJ	0.2	0.3UJ	0.2	0.2			
Barium	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9			
Beryllium	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Cadmium	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	R			
Calcium	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.9	10.1	9.8			
Chromium	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1			
Cobalt	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2			
Copper	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7			
Iron	19.4	18.5	18.7	20.5	19.0	18.6			
Lead	34.2	32.6	33.0	579.7	26.9	13.1			
Magnesium	22.8	21.7	22.0	24.2	22.4	21.9			
Manganese	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9			
Mercury	0.1UJ	0.1UJ	0.1UJ	0.1	0.1UJ	0.1UJ			
Nickel	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0			
Potassium	54.7UJ	52.1UJ	52.9UJ	58.0	53.8UJ	52.5UJ			
Selenium	0.3UJ	0.3UJ	0.3UJ	0.3	0.3UJ	0.3UJ			
Silver	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9			
Sodium	28.5	27.1	27.5	30.2	28.0	27.4			
Thallium	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7			
Vanadium	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9			
Zinc	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4			
Cyanide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			

Analytical Method
F Furnace AA
P ICP/Flame AA
CV Cold Vapor
C Colorimetric

NOTE:
A blank space indicates the element was not detected.
UJ The detection limit is approximated due to limitations identified in the quality control review (data validation).
R Value is rejected.
NA Not Analyzed.

CERCLIS DATABASE FORM

DATE: 11/17/90SITE NAME: Dip N' StripCERCLIS No. CTD065519258TDD No. FI-8811-18PROJECT MANAGER: Michael I. Montembeau

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: From Interstate 84 take the exit for Route 44 east.
Follow to Route 31. Take a left. Facility is on the left just after the intersection
of Route 275 and Route 31.

ELEMENT	CERCLIS CODE (No. of positions)	DESCRIPTION	ENTRY
I. FOR ALL PROJECTS			
State	C2(2)	Postal code	<u>CT</u>
Site ID (If available)	C101(12)	Dun & Bradstreet or GSA	
Site Name	C104(40)		<u>Dip N' Strip</u>
Street Address	C110(25)		<u>1340 Main Street</u>
City	C111(25)		<u>Coventry</u>
County	*TBD		<u>Tolland</u>
Ownership	C136(2)	FF = Federally owned ST = State owned CO = County owned DI = District owned IL = Indian lands MI = Mixed ownership UN = Unknown *TBD1 = Municipally owned *TBD2 = Privately owned OH = Other	<u>TBD2</u>
Years of operation	*TBD	<u>1973</u> to <u>currently operating</u>	<u>16 years</u>
FMS Number (if assigned)	C315(4)		
Coordinates	*TBD	Latitude	<u>41° 46' 14" N</u>
		Longitude	<u>72° 18' 22" W</u>

ELEMENT CERCLIS CODE
(No. of positions)

DESCRIPTION

ENTRY

Recommendation of Most Recent
Project at Site C2103(1)

For PAs:

H = High = SSI Required
M = Med. = SSI Recommended
N = NFRAP = No Further Remedial Action
Planned

For SSIs:

R = Recommended for an LSI
D = Deferred to another authority
N = NFRAP = No Further Remedial
Action Planned

For LSIs:

G = Recommended for an HRS Scoring
N = NFRAP = No Further Remedial
Action Planned

R

Note

C2105(20)

Abbreviated Comments

Reasons for
Ineligibility (for
Sites Determined
Ineligible under
CERCLA)

*TBD

*TBD1 = Petroleum contamination only
*TBD2 = Active RCRA facility
*TBD3 = Properly applied pesticide
*TBD4 = Nuclear/radioactive waste
*TBD5 = All other reasons

Agency Responsible
for Work at Site C2117(2)

F = EPA, Fund financed
S = State, Fund financed
SN = State, no Fund financing
FF = Federal facility
*TBD = Responsible Party

F

ELEMENT CERCLIS CODE
(No. of positions)

DESCRIPTION

ENTRY

II. ONLY FOR SITE WITH HRS

Type of
Facility of
Source

C137(1)

B = Chemical Plant
C = City Contamination
L = Landfill
M = Manufacturing Plant
N = Military Facility
F = Other Federal Facility
T = mines/tailings
P = Lagoons
A = Abandoned/Midnight dumping

If unknown,
Type of Waste
Present

R = Radioactive Waste
J = Inorganic Waste
*TBD = Organic Waste
I = Other Industrial Waste
D = Dioxin

If unknown,
Type of Receptor
Affected

V = Waterways/river
H = Housing Area
W = Drinking Water Wells
*TBD = Ecological Receptors
O = Other

Abstract

C201(240)

Site Description

Site Name: Dip N' Strip
CERCLIS No.: CTDO65519258
TDD No.: FI-8811-18
Reference No.: \$375CT\$1\$I

NPL ELIGIBILITY CHECKLIST

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Are the wastes onsite considered hazardous as defined in CERCLA?	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
*Sites covered by other authorities:			
Are the hazardous materials at the site solely petroleum products (gasoline, oil, natural gas)?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Is the contamination at the site caused solely by pesticides that were applied using an accepted practice?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
If the release is into public or private drinking water systems, is it due to deterioration of the system through ordinary use?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Is the release from products which are part of the structure, and results in exposure within residential, business, or community structures?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Did the release result in exposure to people solely within a work place?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Does the facility have an Underground Injection Control permit under the Safe Drinking Water Act?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Is the release the result of the normal application of fertilizer?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Does the release involve naturally occurring substances in their unaltered form?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Does the contamination at the site consist solely of radioactive materials generated by Department of Energy/Atomic Energy Commission activities?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Is the contamination at the site caused solely by coal mining operations?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Does the facility have a permit from the EPA or the US Army Corps of Engineers (under the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act) to dispose of dredged materials in ocean waters?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>

Site Name: *Dip N'Strip*
 CERCLIS No.: *CTD065519258*
 TDD No.: *FI-8811-18*
 Reference No.: *375CT\$1\$I*

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
*Other issues to site definition:			
Is the site defined solely as a contaminated well field?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Is the site currently owned or operated by a federal agency, or has it been in the past?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Is the site a municipal landfill?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
-- Check if there is documentation of disposal of industrial waste.		<u> </u>	
Does the waste consist of a "special waste" such as fly ash?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
-- Check if there is documentation of a hazardous component to the waste.		<u> </u>	
Does the facility have an NPDES permit?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
-- Check if the facility has a history of permit violations.		<u> </u>	
Is the facility subject to ambient air quality standards under the Clean Air Act?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Does the facility have a permit under the Clean Air Act?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
*RCRA Status			
Has the facility notified as a RCRA generator?	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Small Quantity</u>
-- The facility is a large quantity generator.		<u> </u>	
-- The facility is a small quantity generator.		<u>✓</u>	
Has the facility ever had RCRA interim status or a RCRA permit?	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
If yes, check any that apply:			
-- The facility is a "non-notifier" or "protective filer" (identified as such by EPA or the state).		<u> </u>	

Site Name: Dip N'St
CERCLIS No.: CTDC65514258
TDD No.: F1-8811-18
Reference No.: \$375CT\$1\$I

***RCRA Status (continued)**

- The owner of the facility is bankrupt, or the owner has filed for protection under bankruptcy laws (if known). _____
- A RCRA compliance order or notice of violation has been issued for the facility at some time. _____

The order or notice concerned:

- conditions that posed a hazard (i.e., a release of contamination to the environment) OR _____
- administrative violations (i.e., record-keeping or financial requirements). _____
- Some RCRA enforcement action is currently pending at the facility. _____
- A RCRA permit has been denied or interim status has been revoked for the facility. _____

The permit or interim status was revoked:

- because of conditions at the facility that posed a hazard OR _____
- because the facility failed to meet an administrative requirement (i.e., failed to file an acceptable Part B permit application). _____
- A closure plan has been requested or submitted for the facility under RCRA. _____
- A closure plan has been requested or submitted for the facility under RCRA. _____
- A closure plan has been approved for the facility under RCRA. _____
- The facility is closed and currently monitoring under RCRA regulations. _____